The people of this section are ripe for the formation of a party of Freedom. We are beginning to organ-ize for the November contest. Preliminary to this result, a State Convention has been called at Jackson, to meet on the 6th of July, at which a State ticket will be presented, acceptable to all the opponents of the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, composed of good men and true, without distinction of former party affinities. Our prospects are quite cheering. Democrats, Free-Soilers and Whigs are cooperating zealously together to bring about this gratifying result. The days of our small detachment of doughfaces from this State in Congress are numbered.

I can assure you that the people of Michigan will prove true to the Democracy of Jefferson, and to that prove true to the Democracy of Jenerson, and to that of Jackson, as expounded by his old and boson friends, Houston and his other political combants. Democrats and all others denounce the Douglas swindle in the most unmeasured terms. There will be all of 10,000 votes this fall for the Independent Anti-Nebraska State candidates from the Democratic reals. wotes this fall for the Independent Anti-Nebraska State candidates from the Democratic ranks. Every one of our Coresemen who voted for the Nebraska fraud, or trimm on the test votes upon that outrage against Freed will be defeated, as the opponents of the Missous Compromise Repeal most carnestly desire an occasion to rebuke their traitorous Representatives to Congress. Every retainer of Pierce, Douglas, Cass and Steart, will also be taken care of by the people, when they present themselves for Legislative positions. General Cass has lost much of his hold upon the popular affections of our citizens since 1848, from the sinucsities of his political career, and his treachery to his old and true friends in Michigan. New-York and elsewhere. He is quite as unpopular as either Pierce or Douglas in this State, and if he is a candidate for reelection to the United States Senate, some of the strongest Democrats in the State, who favored his nomination for President in 1844 and 1848, and have worked for him ever since, will use their utmost efforts worked for him ever since, will use their utmost efforts for his defeat. This I know, and, if called upon, can give the names of "persons and papers." as the legal fraternity say. Ingersoll's Detroit Daily Times is not alone in its opposition to the Cass and Free Press Pro-Slavery dynasty, who have ruled this State with a rod of tree for record years. of iron for several years past. Pierce's Government Incqueys will be suitably rebuked in November. Michigan will be found standing side by side with Wisconsin, New-York, Massachusetts, and the rest of the Free States in the coming contest.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MEDINA, (N. Y ..) Tuesday, June 27, 1854. In opening your paper of yesterday, I saw on the fifth page a notice that "four more chattels" (I suppose human chattels) "were safe." Allow me to add another to the list. On Friday of last week, one of these chattels arrived by the Underground Railway in our village, direct from Richmond, Va. Being almost destitute of clothes, his feet

Richmond, Va. Being almost destitute of clothes, his feet badly swellen and very sore, and without money, he was induced to tarry a little; which resulted in his being helped to money, furnished with better and cleaner clothes, and much recruited in his physical strength.

While sitting by a window, in the house of a friend, and looking out upon the passers-by, his eye fell upon a man where residence is in the South and who the slave knew to be well acquainted with his old master. This added gloom to the poor fellow's already gloomy feelings, and he at once thought he was pursued. And while darkness still held the portals of the East on Sabbath morn, he setout, accompanied with a friend, for his prospective home in Canada; where, we rejoice to know, he safely arrived on Sunday evening.

evening.

He gave his master's name to be Jonathan More of Richmond, Va., a man well known to the Long Island race course directors. Thus, Sir, one by one, a few succeed in escaping from a Government where "Liberty "lives only in name," to a land where their personality is recognized and protected.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Tuesday, June 27, 1854.

Since the consummation of the Nebraska iniquity the ubterraneous railroad is astonishingly active.

Yesterday a lash-marked fugitive (from our southern

slave-yards) was found skulking in the suburbs of this slave-yards) was found skulking in the suburbs of this city. How he came there none could imagine; but, as luck would have it, he was found, not by sinve-catchers, but by men,—and consequently well taken care of. A purse was made up by a few influential citizens—late in the evening the care started, and the freed man is now in the land of monarchical liberty, (at least I hope so.) So quietly was the transaction attended to, that the affair is not yet public. This is the way that slavedom is to be cut-ruled. And though all of the Doughasites in Christendem should appear in this city armed to the teeth, no fugitive could be draggedy or hammered, back into servitude.

Liberty and Justice.

SLAVERY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Jackson, Miss., Thursday, June 1, 1854. The "Rubicon" is passed, and Stephen A. Douglas, seconded by Col. Richardson, has made himself infamous in the eyes of the civilized world. If one may judge of the southern feeling at large by the expressions of the "sorereigns" in this portion of the South, I am convinced that the passage of the Nebraska bill is but another name for his political grave. Instead of its making his popular in the estimation of those whose favor he seeks to win—the southern chivalry—they look upon him as a scheming, designing politician, unsafe to trust in any namer with the affairs of Government, and that he would not scruple to sacrifice the peace, happiness and pros-perity of the nation, if thereby he could attain to a seat in the Presidential chair. The end would sanctify the

It is astonishing to me that so many doughfaces of the North could be found recreant to the best interests of the country, who would vote for the passage of the bill. I have resided in this State for several years, and have become fully convinced of the baneful influence of Slavery. One need but pass from a free to a slave State, to observe the vast difference in energy and enterprise, and of the withering blight it casts upon everything on which it rests. Enterprise is crippled, and the whole slave country is twenty-five years behind the times. In proof of this asser-tion, I have only to refer to a few facts, as intimately connected with the history of this vicinity : A few years since a very ardent desire was felt by the people of the State to extend the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad east to Alabams, and thence to connect with the Charleston (S. C.) Railroad. The State of Mississippi was deeply interested in the read, and by her legislative authority some over eighty negroes were purchased in Virginia, at a cost of ever \$60,000, together with carts and mules necessary to prosecute the work; and yet, with this force, two years were spent in only grading the road from Jackson to within one mile of Brandon, (to a big hill,) a distance of cleren suites. This is a specimen of progress in a slave country. The great Southern Road is continuation of the same is now in contemplation, and much has been said about it within the past two or three years, while comparatively little has been done. Since the organization of this Company, thousands on thousands of miles of railroads in the Western States, where free labor finds its true appreciation, have been projected and built, and the people are now reaping the rewards of their industry.

The passage of this nefagious bill seeks to cenvert the vast and natural resources of the "Great West" to the like condition of the withering curse of Slavery. My heart so kens at its contemplation and I forbear, only hoping that Stephen A. Douglas and his coadjutors may experience their just deserts, as is fully set forth in the 19th verse, inclusive.

NAMES in the road, and by her legislative authority some over

KANSAS

From The Chicago Democratic Press.

We yesterday (June 23) had a conversation with a very intelligent gentleman of this city, who has returned from Kansas after an absence of several weeks. Everything in relation to that territory is new specially interesting, and we present such facts as we remember, hoping our readers will be favored with a more detailed account of his observations in a few days.

we present such facts as we remember, hoping our readers will be favored with a more detailed account of his observations in a few days.

He traveled up the Kanass River some 120 miles, and says that the soil is very rich and productive and the country exceedingly beautiful. Along the river extending for a few miles on each side the country is densely timbered, and so also are the borders of the small streams which empty into the river from either side. On leaving the margins of the streams the country is high rolling prairie. The soil is good, but the want of timber and water will be found a serious drawback to the rapid settlement of that portion of the Territory. The climate while he was there was bracing and healthy, but those who reside in this country, complain that it is very fluctuating and changeable.

The Shawnee Indians own the territory on the south side of the Kanass for some two hundred miles west of the Missouri. Our informant says they are very considerably advanced in civilization, and that he was very comfortably entertained while traveling among them. They devote their attention to agriculture and many of them have large and very fine farms. The growing crops give promisely of Christianity, therefore, and the interface of an abundant harvest. Our friend assures us that the husbandry of these Indians will compare very favorably with that of their neighbors in Missouri.

They appear not a little uneasy and reclices under the They appear not a little uneasy and reclices under the Tribusa in the large and very fine farms. The growing crops give promisely self-tonic and humanity.

Me G. W. Farek, No. 67 Randolph et. Christon has The Tribusa in the large and very fine farms.

passage of the Territorial bill. Many of them have been cherishing the hope that ere long they would be endowed by Congress with the rights of chaonship. They dress, live and set like white people, and declare their determination not to sell their lands on any consideration whatever.

The Delew area occupy a section of country on the north side of the Kansas, not unlike, in its main characteristics, that owned by the Shawneer. A delegation had just returned from Washington, and it was understood that they entered into ripulations to sell all their territory with the exception of a reservation fronting ten miles upon the Misseuri river, and extending forty miles back into the country. The reservation includes all the inhabited portion of their territory. The treaty had not yet been signed, but the preliminary arrangements for it had all been made. The Delawares are also living mostly in dwelfings, though they are not so intelligent and as far advanced in civilization as the Shawnees.

The emigrants are pouring into the territory in great numbers; but according to the laws of the United States, or rather the treaties of the Government with the Indians, they are not permitted to remain there. The Indian title to the lands is not yet extinguished, and when our friend left Fort Leavenworth the United States Marshal was engaged with a posse driving the squatters and emigrants our of the territory. Many, however, were pushing onward

left Fort Leavenworth the United States Marshal was en-gazed with a posse driving the squatters and emigrants out of the territory. Many, however, were pushing onward beyond the Fort to, the borders of the great plains, where they hoped to be beyond the reach of the Marshal. The country is not yet open to settlement, and caunet be till the Indian title is extinguished. This will no doubt be effected as rapidly as possible; but the philanthropis will ask where can the poor Indians go? That question sur-gests sad and solemn reflections. Let us hope that thany of them will become civilized and enjoy with us the blessings of liberty.

The course which the officers of the Government feel bound to pursue is preducing much ill-feeling among

blessings of liberty.

The course which the officers of the Government feel bound to pursue is producing much ill-feeling among the emigrants. They are hardy and enterprising, and seem determined each for himself to preoccupy a large slice of this new and valuable territory. Desperate efforts are being made by the Missourians to induce slaveholders to go there, but the balance of the feeling is against it. Many of the most intelligent slaveholders admit there is no chance for them. This should not bell our northern people for a single moment, and they certainly should not be deterred by the blustering of the Missourians from going there. Every one who can should hold himself in readities. Every one who can should hold himself in readities. We look upon it as a patriotic daty, for our young men especially, to settle this territory and make it a free State, thereby removing forever the greatest obstacle to the permanence and future prosperity of the American Union. It will confue Slavery to definite limits. The northern people would respect their rights under the Constitution, and leave them to enjoy their "peculiar institution" all their interest and their duty should conspire to lead them to abolish it. The peace, we fear, the very existence of the Union is at stake in the settlement of this great question. Let all who love their country be ready to "be up and doing" when the time for final action shall arrive. The affect yand the glory of the country is at stake, and we know there are thousands of strong arms and warm hearts ready to enlist in this enterprise. There is no feer for Nebraska. Let Kansas be estited with frequen and we are done with the fearful agitation of the Slavery question forever.

EMIGRATION TO KANS IS.

The details of this great enterprise begin to come before the public eye. The irustees, Messers. A. A. Lawrence, Mores H. Grinnell and E. Thayer, have advertised for proposals for carrying their emigrants West—at least 20,000, and at most 50,000, to be provided for by the transportation companies who make these offers. The first convoy is to start on the 17th of July, embodying a sufficient number of mechanics, engineers, Acc., to take practical measures for the reception of after parties.

It may not be generally understood that the journey to Kansas is a very short one. The mail passes from New-York to St. Louis in about 50 hours, and the line of Kansas is northward from the Mississippi River, only 250 miles by the Missouri, up which steambouts go with emigrants. We presume that it may be found convenient for emigrants to rendezvous at Alton, nearly opposite the mouth of the Missouri.

The interest taken in this enterprize all through the northern, middle and western States is a most satisfactory evidence of the eagerness with which men have been looking for something which they could do to gratify their attachment to free institutions. The spirit which sent Brewster and Bradford and their associates to Plymouth, and Winthrep and his to our Massachusetts Bay, proves to be alive, after all that has been said of modern degeneracy, and cager to show itself exactly as it showed itself with them. We have heard fears expressed that this State of Kansas would be merely an undisciplined mass of newly arrived foreigners. With some opportunity to see the proposals constantly arriving from Americans who intend to go, we have a right to say that these fears are wholly unfounded. Every form of emigration party is now clustering, from the widow at Lowell—the first woman who signinified her intent to go, because she had a son two years old, whom she meant to bring up as a Kansas farmerround to the party of fifty familes from one village in Pennylvania, who take with them their printing press, their tools and their money, to

they can help.

To them we address the following suggestious, which

they can help.

To them we address the following suggestious, which we receive from the trustees.

It is evidently impossible that this Company should deal with 20,000 separate persons who wish to go west. It cannot undertake the task of picking up one by one the settlers whe are to go, at a moment when thousands are ready. Nor can it undertake to formish to individuals, who may need assistance in their preparations, those moans which other sources can just as well supply.

In every county, therefore, or even town, where a few persons have any wish to emigrate, let them form an Emigration to attend to their joint enterprise: they had best pay him for his time and pains. He must find who wish to join that party,—the triends of the movement in that neighborhood must assist those who need assistance in it,—and he, and he only, can conduct their correspondence with the Secretary of the Emigrant Aid Company in Besten, Thomas N. Webb, Esq. The trustees can then arrange to take such a party all at once, land them in Kansas at once, help them to settle together if they wish, and they need scarcely know that they have left home.

This subdivision of effort between local officers and the central board will approve itself, at once, to all persons

This subdivision of central beard with a persons who are interested in the scheme.

The price of passage to Kansas under the arrangements of the Cempany, will, we suppose, probably be not more than \$20, much less than is possible under any private arrangement.

[Boston Chr. Register.

ACTION OF THE MOHAWK RIVER ASSO-CIATION OF UNIVERSALISTS IN RE-GARD TO THE NEBRASKA LAW.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed at the annual session of the Mohawk River Association of Universalists, held at Holland Patent, Oneida County, on

the annual session of the Mohawk River Association of Universalists, held at Holland Patent, Oneida County, on the 1sth and 15th inst.:

Whereas, An act or bill, called the Nebraska bill, has lately passed both Houses of Congress, received the approval and signature of the President of the United States, and become a law of the land, repealing the Missouri Compromise, by which Slavery was forever prohibited in all the Nebraska and Kanasa Territories lying north of 36° 30°, a region more extensive by far than all the original 13 States of the Union, or than ten such States as New-York, which law now opens that vast region to the curse of eternal slavery, in violation of the solemn compact of 1820; and whereas, said compact was the plighted faith of the Nation, covering the rights of the North and the honor of the South, and alike essential to the peace of both, inasmuch as the South had received her consideration therefor, in the admission of Missouri as a slave State, and the North was to receive hers in the organization of Nebraska and Kanasa as free territory, therefore,

Resolved, That said compelt was as morally binding on the nation as the Constitution itself, and that the passage of the Nebraska bill is a violation of national faith, of hunor, of right, of humanity, an act of unwarrantable usurpation, of Slavery propagnalism, and a diagrace to the age and country in which we live.

Resolved, That in voting for this bill, every Member of Congress from the free States has betrayed the rights of the North, proved recreate to humanity and freedom, violated the will and outraced the feelings of his constituents, and richly deserves the condemnation of mankind, that in approving and signing it the President has eaten his own wonds and violated the principles repeatedly avowed in his public speeches, on the subject of Slavery, delivered in 1843, 1845 and 1851, and that all who akied in its passage have violated the pludges of hoth political parties, and the President hisself promising to discountenance and frown

and 1801; an that all was account a parameter in parameter promising to discounterance and frown upon every corts to review the Slavery agitation.

Resolved That the passage of this bill, in connection with other measures now extractly tailed of and strongly arred upon the Nation by the leading Slavery propagandates, each as the acting of Cule and St. Domingo, and annexing them to the Union as slave States, and the reopening of the African slave trade, demonstrate that no tract or confidence can be reposed in Slavery propagandists, that they are both antagonistic and agreesive, and therefore, it becomes the friends of freedom and humanity to awake from their letharry, put on the armon of liberty worn by our patrootic fathers, and strike for the liberties of our entire race.

Resolved, That beneeforth all compromises with Slavery are at an end, and our railying cry shall henceforth be the repeal of the Pupitive Slave law and of the interestate slave trade, the abolition of Slavery in the Dostrict of Colombia, the publishing of Slavery in all the Territories of the United Slates, and the admiration of snavery the slave States into the United Slates, and the admiration of no turner lave States into the United Slates, and the admiration of no turner lave States into the United Slates, and the admiration of no turner at and defeating object of this nefarious Nebraska Mill; that we will seek to exert the proper influence at the primary meetings for nominating candidates, and shalf-drive to do all we can to counter at and defeating object of this nefarious Nebraska Mill; that we will seek to exert the proper influence at the primary meetings for nominating candidates, and shalf-drive to do all we can to counter, at an defeating of freedom and the mannity.

Resolved, the proper influence at the primary meetings for nominating candidates, and shalf-drive to do all we can to counter, and in the order of redden and the second of the exercity of the second of the cure, but more expectations of the cure, and to

WESTERN NEW-YORK-FREE LABOR-

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 26, 1854. Twenty-five and thirty years ago "going to the lake "country" was considered a great undertaking, and was accomplished with inconveniences which modern im natience would not endure. At Utica I stood with a W. elshman of forty-five years, who said that it required two weeks thirty-five years ago to remove his father's feelily from New-York City to Utien. Now six or eight hours are suffi-New-York City to Utien. Now six or eight he are are suffi-cient to accomplish the journey. About the same time the route through the "Bench Woods" from New-Jersey to Western New-York was tedious and Aligning, requiring two or three weeks to accomplish it. Now the Eric Rail-road conveys a traveler from Now-York to Dunkirk in seventeen hours. The different stages of traveling facilities westward are very me Acd. First was the heavy wagen to convey the freight and the weak ones, the strong wagen to convey the freight, and the meak ones, the strong ones going on foot. The low ter classes of men made the jet nev on horse-back. There came the stage-coach, at some times of the year belling very comfortable and averaging a me five or six miles a hour, and in the winter and spring as slow as scarce, to be endured. Then came De Witt Clinton's gigan the lene of water communication between the Hudeop and Lake Eric, and here was comfort compared with what had been endured previously. The close cabin and furtited accommodations of the packet-boat ware great luxuries, and they were attended with greater freedom of seed at life than our modern railway cars. Some of the richest scenes of actual comedy have been sacrafted with the canal packet. After this we have the railroad with the diat her, putting the traveler in jeopardy every

pared with what had been endured previously. The close cabin and limited accommodations of the packet-boat were great luxuris, and they were attended with greater freedom of sect at life than our modern railway cars. Some of the richest scenes of actual comedy have been sacrificed with the consultance of actual comedy have been sacrificed with the dist bar, putting the traveler in jeopardy every moment, and secessarily very insecure for any rapid motion, and yet even this for business men fretting at the consultance of time by slow travel and to pleasure scelars fretting that pleasure could not be had without less of time and comiors, even this was a vast improvement. And finally—at least I suppose if final—came the heavy rail with its splendid mountings of cars and entires, carrying travelers at the rate of forty miles as hear. We roll up up our eyes as we ride along and exclaim, "this is a weathful country," and yet as to actual pleasure in travel it is to be doubted whether the iron horse affords as much pleasure to us as the real fisch and blood horse did to our fathers in traversing a car full of fetid air, and travelers covered and choked with dust, and fretting under the amongance, with the delightful parties of happy, clean, social people who travelers formerly in canal packets. Be this as it may, the speed of travel has been increased in a manner that is truly astonishing.

But the speed of travel is only a small part of the sum total of the benefits received. There are those now living in the Genese country who have seen "hard the be met. Taxes could hardly be collected, because the staple products of the country could not reach market. The Eric Canal and the railroads have corrected this evil, and now the farmer is within reach of the best market in the world. In passing through the country south of Rochester, the traveler is surprised at the exceeding beauty and fertility of the land. Take, for instance, the region about Avon. Le Roy, Caledoria, Morganzille and Genese. I do not now recall such beaut

Genesee country.

In Le Roy, a charming village, there is a female semi-In Le Roy, a charming village, there is a female seminary which grow out of the energy of two New-England women. One of them was a milliner, and had the generosity to educate her younger sister in the best style. Now they have a seminary quite on the senie of a college, with a corps of accomplished teachers and a large body of pupils, mostly collected from the surrounding region. This of itself is a sign of the prosperity which prevails among the laborers of Western New-York, and realizes in some degree the right union of labor with mental cultivation. I love the signs of thrift which free labor has scalared so profusely over this part of the glorious North.

So far as I can see the crops are very promising, and bid fair to be remanerative, especially at present prices. Wages are very high, corresponding with the prices of brendstuffs.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

New-York, June 28, 5 o'clock P. M. We have another most refreshing shower, with plenty of thunder and light-ning, such as it is, but nothing like the good old-fashioned sort that made more noise in a minute than all the English and French fleets in the Baltic and Black seas. This shower will prolong our abundant strawberry harvest, as the plants want water every day.

Knoxtille, Tenn., June 17.—Our wheat is now harvest-

ing, and turns out well. Corn and oats are very promising. Lesburg, Va., June 23.-Harvest will commence here

next week. The prospect is good. Ashland Co., O., June 27.—The weevil has attacked many fields in this and Richland County. Before that the

prospect was flattering.

Dancille, (III.) June 23.—Wheat never looked better than now. The fly has damaged a few fields a little. Oats and grass fine. In all Central Illinois the prospect of a

great crop is excellent. Corn never fails. Lyons (N. Y.) June 25 .- Late rains have saved the

wheat erop from total failure, and benefited all other crops. There is more corn planted than ever before. Norway, Herkimer County, (N. Y.) June 26, 1854 .- Th Corrus, Herkimer County, IN. 1.) June 26, 1834.—The corn is scriously injured by the worms. Judging from present appearances the hay crop will fall short fully one-half in this section. The pastures are overrun with daisies. Small grain looks tolerably well. Cheese making is the great business of the farmers, and the quantity the present season must fall far short of that made in former years.

C. E. Baows.

Warren, (O.) June 26, 1854.—I find, from my own of Warren, (O.) June 26, 1854.—I find, from my own observation, that in some sections of the country, the wheat crop bids fair to be a good one, while in other sections, it is almost an entire failure. Take the State at large, and there will not be more than three-fifths of an average crep. In the best wheat growing Counties in the State the crop will perhaps be an average of the State at large in good years, say Columbiana. Stark, Wayne and Kichland Counties, while Marion, Logan, Allen, Shelby, Mercer and Darke, will fall far below that. In the eastern portion of the State the crop will be better than in the western. Spring crops look promising in most parts of the State, and should the season prove favorable, will in a great measure make up the deficiency in the wheat crop.

J. W. BLANCHARD.

IMPORTED STOCK .- The Tuscararas Stock Company have sold their stock at an advance of fifteen per cen upon cost and expenses. Importing stock from England to Ohio is good business. The following figures will show the cost of importing animals. On sail vessels the freight

TERRIFIC HURRICANE IN ILLINOIS.

A terrible hurricane blew over Kankakee Co., Ill., on the evening of the 23d ult. A letter from Manteno, in that county, states that it came from a north-easterly di-

that county, states that it came from a north-easterly direction, and extended some six or eight miles in width.

In its course an immense deal of damage was done—
houses blown down and tern from their foundations, roofs
blown off and carried from fifty to a hundred rods. Much
property was destroyed, but no lives were lost, as I have
been able to ascertain.

The passenger-house at Manteno Station, on the I. C.
R. R. 46 miles from Chicago, was partially unroofed, and
other buildings shook to their foundation. One car standing
upon the side track, covered with tin las they all are,
was completely stripped, raising the sheeting in one mass,
up in the air high above all the buildings, and carrying it
for a great distance from the place of starting.

A kitchen attached to the store of Mr. Martin was blown
entirely away from its foundation. A stone house, belonging to the same gentleman, one mile south of this, had the
roof, and much of the top, blown down. There was at the
time eleven persons within. A part escaped before the
ceiling fell in, but three were caught under the ruins, and
were more or less injured.

M. C. Cometack living against an orthogen as

The hal atones were very large and came with such velo-city as, to knock out all the lights of glass.

I save just been informed that astone building two miles be as this, lately built and roofed in, was leveled with a ground, scarcely one stone left remaining aron another.

The wheat and corn will be much damaged from the hall.

THE KNOW-NOTHING TRIUMPH IN NOR-

Well, our election day has passed, and that new and mysterious power which has passed, and that new and mysterious power which has pervailed at all the municipal elections that have taken place throughout the country during the present year. The Know-Nothings have trumpled here also. They have by a decisive majority elected their candidate for Mayor, beating the most excellent and efficient gentleman who has filled the office with such general satisfaction during the past year—yet, electing his predecesser—a gentleman no less esteemed in the community, and who had also discharged the duties of his office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. It is evident that this mysterious organization, so potent for good or for evil, is totally unconnected with party politics; and that it is as liable to be affected by appeals to the party prejudices of its members as the rock of Gibraltar to be blown into the sea by a paff of wind. The batteries of four journals, three democratic and one independent, in this vicinity, were opened upon it, and poured in an incessant storm of denumination, day after day for weeks; but it only added fuel to the fisme which was excepting all before it, or rather, it only drow closer the bands of the mysterious union which mocked and defield their efforts. We consess that, with others, we underrated the power of the sea-called Know-Nothings in this city, heng as loth as unable to realize a possible necessity

abousy of districts of the follows:
The full vote for Mayor stands as follows:
For Simon S. Subba.
For Huster Woods.

The election went off peaceably in all the Wards except the Third, in which, we regret to state, there was some righting, but without any serious result.

THE RECENT BATTLE IN NEW-MEXICO.

LETTER FROM KIT CARSON.

deated for The N. Y. Tribune. Taos, New-Mexico, Tuesday, May 23, 1854. On the 30th of March last a fight took place between sizry Dragoons, under the command of J. W. Davidson, U. S. A., and the Apaches, on the Embudo Mountain, about fifteen miles south of this place, near the path leading to Santa Fe. There were 22 Dragoons killed and 23 wounded; one of whom has since died. The Indians came into possession of Cohorses, all the arms and ammunition of the Dragoons, besides a number of horses that were killed and wounded. The fight took place on the top of a high, rocky and rugged mountain, where it appears most of them were killed while reteating down the mountain on horseback. On the day of the fight I was returning from Santa Fé, and the morning following I met the express at La Joya, who informed me what had taken place. I went on to the town of Embudo, some five or six miles south of where the fight took place. I there learned that the greater part of the Apaches had crossed the Rio Dei Norte, but had left about 50 of their best armed warriors in the mountains to intercept any communication between Embudo and Taos. I therefore deemed it most expedient to return by way of Picoria; and for safety and protection in traveling through the mountains, I got some ten or twelve Mexicans to accompany me from Embudo to Picoris. At Picoris I stayed all night, and the next day got some Mexicans and Pueblo Indians to accompany m to Cantonment Bergwin, a military post about ten miles from Taos. When I arrived at the post I learned that only a few moments previous to my arrival three Apache Indians had stolen the stock belonging to the post, but that the troops followed them and recovered the stock; one soldier, however, was shot through the leg of his panta-leops. I arrived here at my agency on the 1st of April in safety.

On the 4th of April I left here in company with Col. Cooke, U. S. A., whose command numbered about 220 strong (regulars and Mexicans,) on an expedition against the Apaches. We traveled westward, and crossing the Del Norte we soon came upon their trail, which we followed until the 8th of April, when we overtook them in a strongly fortified place in the mountains, on the head waters of one of the tributaries of the Rio Ojo Caliente; from which they were soon driven and a running fight was kept up between were soon driven and a ranning agin was kept up not ween the troops and the Indians for several miles. In this fight one soldier was killed and another wounded. Nearly all the camp equipage, &c., was left behind by the Indians in their flight, besides a number of animals that were captured. The number of Indians killed or wounded was no ascertained; but it is supposed some of the women and children were drowned in crossing the river, which was much swollen and ran with a rapid current. The command returned to this place on the 15th inst. for the pur-pose of supplying themselves with fresh animals and making a new outfit for another campaign.

I shall leave here to-morrow to accompany Maj. J. II. Carleton's command against the Apaches. C. CARSON. G. D. BREWERTON, Esq.

COMMENCEMENT AT PRINCETON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

PRINCETON, Tuesday, June 27, 1854.

The quiet city of Princeton has been thrown into quite a commotion by the events attendant upon the celebration of another annual commencement at Princeton College, accompanied, this year, by the additional ceremony of accompanied, this year, by the anathonia constitution of a new President. The friends of students far and near have railled in force, members of the alumni of former years have been prompt to revive past reminiscences, and, as the climax, Dodworth's New York Band has arrived and two sup-Dodworth's New York Band has arrived, and two suppers and a ball are bespoken. A commencement has necessarily a sort of juvenilo character, and any other than boyish rejoicings are necessarily cut of order. This afternoon Phillip R. Kendall, Esq. of Washington, D. C., pronounced the oration, one of the most interesting, in a historic point of view, ever pronounced within the College walls. It was listened to throughout by a highly fashionable audience, and stamps the deliverer as the possessor of highly disciplined powers. To-morrow Vice President McLean will be installed as the head of this College. He is a learned and accomplished to an and though not propagate the commenced and accomplished than, and though not propagate the college. the deliverer as the possessor of highly disciplined powers. To-morrow Vice President McLean will be installed as the head of this College. He is a learned and accomplished man, and though not remarkable for any extreme brilliancy is gifted with qualities that must serve to secure public confidence and promote the efficiency of the collegiate system of education here adopted. The address he will deliver on the occasion will be a synopsis of the origin, history, progress and prospects of this college, and in printed form may serve as an important addition to the history of the collegiate institutions of our country. The venerable Princeton College has witnessed vast changes since its foundation in the social and political febric, and has certainly done its part in equipping the men, instrumental in directing these changes, and building up our present greatness, dony and prosperity. How many the shades of revolutionary heroes that haunt the gloom of these woods! How imperishable the memorials of their deeds. The following may be taken as an abstract of the address delivered on this occasion, the Societies addressed being those into which the College is divided, viz: the Cllosothic and American Whig Societies:

The speaker first addressed himself to local associations,

The speaker first addressed himself to local associations The speaker first addressed himself to local associations, to the impressions made on himself by such a return, and the common interest which all possessed in the revolutionary memorials claimed by Princeton. Seventy-seven years ago the battles of Trenton and Princeton had been lought, be dwelf on the disasters of that evential period, and the subsequent success; traced to New-Jersey the origin of our present Constitution, lauded the balance achieved between State and federal rights, and presented an elequent exhibit of the character of true liberty, and the necessary conditions imposed for its conservation. The duties attaching to every good citizen were then plainly stated and powerfully vindicated, while the conditions leading men to success in life were set up for emulation. The history of the Roman world, of the Greek Republics, of the Saxon Reptarchy, and of England's Constitutional liberties, were rapidly reviewed, and praise accorded to the influence of the exalted virtue and talent of the female mind in advancing the true interests of States, and upholding the virtue so essential to their consolidation.

Bergen—the proposition, bowever, being warmly entered into by them. Within a few days, issued the starting of the project, a company of horse and another of foot have have been organized; and, though I cannot say they are perfect, yet for the limited time and opportunity, their drilling is very creditable. For this the horse are indebted to, as I am informed, a West Point gradiente. The captain of the foot I do not know, but for their organization and drill they are indebted to Capt. Yard, a thorough disciplinarian, who raised a regiment for the Mexican war. Though, as I have said, the drilling of these companies is not perfect, yet what they have done shows what more they will yet do—while in their determined courtenances and sturdy forms, one cannot but see good pretectors of our country against John Buill or any other to—worthy sons of worthy sires. Some four or five just arrived by the cars from Jersey City, and to-morrow bids fair to be a day long to be remembered by the people of Prechold.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Clereland Leader publishes the following extract

The Cleveland Leader publishes the following extract of a letter from Rome, concerning a partrait of the poet Browning, just finished by Page:

"Mr. Page is just painted a portrait of the poet Browning, which is the tnest wonderful thing he has yet done. When first beholding it, one is almost startled by its life-like reality. We are so accustomed to looking only at the shadow, the outside of each other, that I don't think we are very well prepared to have the real and placed suddenly before us, and this picture is nothing else. It is Browning's soul, looking quietly and grandly from the canves. I feel as if I knew him better for having seen this picture. Mr. Browning and he is an admirable judge; says that he does not know a picture equal to this by Fitian or any of the great masters. It is wonderful that such an artist should exist, and yet be, comparatively, so little acknowledged, and this particularly by Americans; for I am ashamed to say, that he has scarcely any orders from his countrymen. Yet I don't know that it is strange, after all: for it ever seems to be the fare of the highest genius not to meet with its due appreciation, excepting from the very few, until after its passessor is numbered with the dead. I am glad and proud that Page is an American. There is no artist like him in the world, and very few that have ever been.

have ever seen.

That is a very elever piece of work now exhibiting in the shep-windows, by STEPHENSON, the Boston sculptor. We refer to the statuette of Jullien. That musical gencralissimo is represented in the very act of directing his sonorous army; his hand is uplifted to command, and his attitude bespeaks the sure triumph he is about to achieve.

Overture-Fra Diavelo, and the Wedding March. Among the most distinguished persons who took seats upon the processium, we observed Rev. Dr. Owen, Vice-Principal of the Free Academy; Professor Dogharty,

Rev. Dr. Knox, of the Reformed Dutch Church; Rev. Dr. Bethune, and Alderman Chauncey.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the University,

presided, assisted by Professor Howard Choser. The Chanceller opened the exercises with prayer, at the conclusion of which the Band performed "Mosé in Egitto." The exercises were then continued in the fol-

Latin Salutatory Address, by W. EVERTSON SMITH of this City. It was spoken distinctly and without any marked discrepancy. The address was somewhat lengthy, but he

discrepancy. The address was somewhat lengthy, but he spoke it unfalteringly and impressively, ably executing his task as the initiatory orator of the day. The speaker was loudly applanded.

Missick* Trab Trab Gallep."

English Salutatory Address, by F. Rawdon Myers of Brooklyn. The speaker took the ground that the exercises of College Commencements were among the many instances visible around of the benedicial effects of American Freedom of Speech, and on that account, if upon no other, should ever be warmly cherished by the students of academic institutions. He alluded to the future before this generation, and contended that if they only do their duty objects may be accomplished by this people that will threw the achievements of the past completely into the shade.

Grelian—"Self-Culture," by T. Warnen Lockwood of Dubaque, Lova.

The speaker said there were but few men who thought that the gem of happiness planted in their breast must be cultivated. They did not think that happiness was relative and conditional, not necessary. They did not sufficiently feel that happiness existed in the harmony between the condition of the mind and the circumstances in which it is placed. Music is pleasant and inspiring, but the deaf do not experience any of those emotions which arise from hearing it. The society of the learned is entertaining, but the uncultivated mind finds very little pleasure in it. The mind must be occupied at all times, and in a well-stored and rightly developed mind there is a source of happiness not found elsewhere, whether that mind be cultivated under the poor man's roof, receiving its first lessons from the book of nature, or in the palace of a king, surrounded by all that wealth can procure. It receives pleasure, acquires vigor and strength from the exercise of its own book of nature, or in the palace of a king, surrounded by all that wealth can procure. It receives pleasure, acquires vigor and strength from the exercise of its own powers. There is nothing so benefical and elevating to the mind as the free and independent use of its faculties, when its actions are as much the spontaneous results of intellectual vigor as muscular exertion of corporeal power. The speaker continued at some length in this strain, and concluded as follows: How few there are that endeavor to cultivate their inner faculties and devote their time and talents to the benefit of mankind and the glory of their Maker! Who thinks that God has joined the emotions of the soul in this life with tranquility and happiness in the next by bonds that caunot be broken? How wonderful is this principle, which extends through every element of our existence, giving elevation to thought and intensity, and power, and beauty, and happiness to the exercise of every faculty of the human mind!

The speaker was frequently applauded, and at the conclusion of his address he was literally showered with boquets-Masic—"Overture to Zanga."

Outloon—Terkey: Her Reforms and Future Destiny, by Wm. W. Stephensen of New-York.

The speaker, in a well-written production, reviewed the history of the Ottoman Empire during the last few years and adverted to the reforms that had been there effected. In conclusion he said:

"Let Turkey become more enlightened, the opportunities of learning increase, a more thorough intercourse with the nations be established, the Christian religion gain a

and adverted to the retorms that had been there effected. In conclusion he said:

"Let Turkey become more enlightened, the opportunities of learning increase, a more thorough intercourse with the nations he established, the Christian religion gain a firmer foothold—and she will become one of the most powerful nations on earth. She has all the elements and advantages of a great nation; her maritime position is unsurpassed, her possessions wast, her resources great, her Capital, Constantinople, the natural center of commercial Europe. The ambitious Czar perceives that the reforms are fast regenerating her; he has foreseen her destiny and he quakes with fear at her future power. It is liberalized, Christianized Turkey he dreads—not the Turks and Sultans. Religious liberty has been made the pretext for his quarrel, when the very thing for which he rights is unknown in his own dominions. Should this ambitious Augustus carry his arms triumphant over Turkey, all hopes for her are gone—her reforms would be overthrown, and she would relapse into a worse state of barbarism than before. Religious liberty would be crushed, and all would bend in suppliance to the Greek Church. Shail all this be? God forbid! The God of battless has not deserted her, but has raised up legions to fight her battles. England and France, true to themselves—true to the cause of oppressed humanity—have united in her defense, and have determined that the Russian flag shall never wave triumphantly over the seven hills of Constantinople. She will not fall without a mighty struggle. The Great Ruler of nations is with her, The assistance of powerful nations are with her, and she cannot fall, but must come forth from the struggle victorious. The speaker was frequently and loudly appinituded.

Music—"Aria and Chorus from La Fille da Regiment."

Gratina—The Twelth Hour of the Night, he Howard A Marry

auded. Masse-"Arta and Chorus from La Fille du Regimeat" Conton-The Twelch Hour of the Night, by Howard A. Mazzus

blown off and carried from fifty to a bundred rode. Much property was destroyed, but no lives were lost, as I have been able to ascertain.

The passenger-house at Mantono Station, on the I. C.

The passenger-house at Mantono Station, on the J. C.

R. R., de mike from thicago, was partially unroded, and other bundings shock to their foundation. One car standing upon the sale track, covered with its as they all area was completely stripped, raising the sheeting in one mass, was completely stripped, raising the sheeting in one mass, up in the sair high above all the bundings, and carrying it for a great distance from the place of sacting.

A kitchen attached to the station of the sale track, and the bundings, and carrying it for a great distance from the place of sacting.

A kitchen attached to the station, A vious bown, and the sair high above all the bundings, and carrying it for a great distance from the place of sacting.

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A kitchen attached to the station, A vious bown, and the sair high above all the bundings and carrying it for a great distance from the place of sacting.

The two Societies are to some extent secret. Their proved, and much of the top, blown down. There was at the time eleven persons within. A part excaped before the ceiling fell in, but three were caught under the rains, and were more less injured.

The two Societies are to some extent secret. Their provides the more of sacting, with the sacting sacre from the lost of the sacre from the found which one and the sacre from the sacre from the control which are founded in the was provided and not a vestige of it is left. Mr. The was attended with the adventage of the founded to the founde

Music Cavatina, "Casta Diva."
Oracles—Home of Genium by Lamas M. Betti.
This was an excellent production, and was delivered in

This was an excellent production, and was delivered in Capital style.

Masie—Mineste Folks Redowa."

Outlies—Influences of the Study of Astronomy, by Haxay F. Sairin of Bankaville. Conn.

The speaker contended that the study of nature in every department was both pleasing and profitable; yet, he said, numbers go through the world without half of the said, numbers for through the world without half of the cajoyment which they might experience, because of their neglect to ponder upon what they saw. He advanced that the study of nature added to the beauty and power of cloquence, it tended to improve the taste; it disciplined and expanded the mind: and it led to a right comprehension of the Deity. In conclusion, he said, let us then turn our mines to these orbe; let the thought that we are scanning Deity himself as He is manifest through the vail of His works, urge us onward until the vail shall be withdrawn, and we shall stand in His immediate presence and partake of His includes givery.

Manne-Cornal Poissaire.

partake of His Berhador gory.

Brists—Orand Polonaire.

Contion—Copyright by David Termille of Brooklyn.

This was one of the best effusions of the occasion. He spoke in a loud, clear, correct manner, his language and gesticulation were well adapted to the subject. Mr. Tai-hill handled the subject in a satisfactory manner and acquited himself ably.

At intervals during the delivery of this address the speaker was loudly applauded.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following transportant properties.

following young gentlemen of the Senior Class.

James M. Bell, Howard A. Martin, Gerdon G. Brasson, F. Rawdon Myer, Jesse Brush, Henry F. Santh, Wm. H. Colton, W. Evertsen Smith, Hazsen C. Orbson, Wm. W. Stephenson, T. Warren Leckwood, David Tuthil.

The Chancellor then awarded an honorable testimonial for a partial course to John G. B. Heath and David G. Croly, students of Belles Lettres and Philosophy; also to James Renwick Brevoort, graduate of the School of

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen, members of the University Medical

College:
Robert B. Smith, Jared D. Brown, Denj. B. Dune, Jas. H. Studdiord, Albert G. Long, David R. Wallace, John B. Williams, Park
J. Kierten. The degree of Master of Arts was then conferred on the

The degree of Muster of Arts was then conferred on the following coung gentlemen, Alumni of the University: Frederick W. Wittams, H. M. Bard, Henry D. Noyes, Win. H. Vannester, O. M. Vanderbill, Frederick G. Burnham.
The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on The Rev. John Little. Paster of Westminster Preshverian Church, N. V. Geo. W. Huntsman, Tatter in Moral and Itericennal Philosophy, bree Acadmy; Milton C. Tracy, Principal Mechanics' Institute

The henerary degree of Doctor of Divinity was con-

sonorous army; his hand is uplifted to command, and his attitude bespeaks the sure triumph he is about to achieve. Mr. Stephenson is the first American sculptor now in the country.

We learn that private letters from Rome promise a more speedy completion of Crawford's Monument to Washington than has been expected. The statues of Henry and Jefferson are ready for shipment, and the horse and figure of Washington are in a state of great forwardness.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**

The Annual Commencement of the University of the City of New-York was celebrated yesterday morning in Niblo's Theater, in the presence of a large and fashionable andience, the friends and relatives of the students.

At nine o'clock, the Council, Faculties, Students, and invited guests, assembled at the University, and in half an hour's time proceeded from thence to Niblo's. Upon the entrance of the procession, Dodworth's Band performed in aplendid style the Introduction from Lucrezia—Overture—Fra Diavolo, and the Wedding March.

**The Academy, States of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on The honorary degree of Lock of Reformed Durch Church, Salean, Washingston, Factor of Reformed Order to Rev. Van. McCiure of Sassau, New-Providence, Bahamast, the Rev. Man McCiure of Sassau, New-Providence, Bahamast, The Rev. Wm. McCiure of Sassau, New-Providence, Bahamast, the Rev. Language, Factor of Reformed Order of Course of Reformed Order of Caracteric Washingston, Lock Balamast, Caracteric Washingston, Pactor of Reformed Order of Caracteric Washingston, Lock Balamast, Caracteric Washingston, Pactor of Reformed Order of Re

Respectfully, yours,
F. B. O'CONNOR,
H. LYLES, Ju.,
W. C. GRAY
New-York, June 26, 1854. E. A' HAVT,

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A special meeting was held last evening at the Hall of the Board of Education.

Present—A. V. WILLIAMS, M. D., President, and forty Commissioners. APPLICATIONS.

Of the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, for appropriation for alterations at the schools in said Ward. To Committee on Repairs.

Of School Officers of Eighteenth Ward, for appropriation to seat and furnish new Primary School in said Ward. To Committee on School Furniture.

Of the School Officers of the Twelfth Ward, for appropriation for furnaces at Ward School No. 37. To Committee on Warming and Ventilation.

Of the "Normal Literacy Union" for the privilege of heiding their receings in the Hall of the Board of Education. To Com. on Repairs with power.

Of the School Officers of Ninth Ward for appropriation for alterations at Ward School No. 3. Granted.

Of the Teachers of Primary School No. 11, Sixth Ward, relative to their Salary for the last quarter. To Finance Committee.

relative to their Salary for the last quarter. To Finance Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the School Officers of Twentieth Ward, nominating James Kearney as Trustee of Common Schools for said Ward. To Com. on Elections and Qualifications.

From the School Officers of Fourth Ward, nominating T. W. Sheridan as Trustee, and George Lyons as Inspector of Common Schools for said Ward. To Com. on Elections and Qualifications.

From A Ingraham and John A. Grais, each resigning the office of Trustee of the Fourth Ward. On file.

From Joseph Batun, resigning the office of Trustee of the Third Ward. On file.

From E. Van Heringen, relative to his new system of Notation in Music. To Committee on Salaries.

From Mason Brothers, relative to a new system of Copy Books. To Committee on School Books.

From the Association of Alumni of the Free Academy, constituting the members of the Board Honorary Members of the Society. On file.

From the Trustees of Rutgers Female Institute, inviting the Board to attend the 15th Annual Commencement, at the Rutgers-st. Church, on Friday, July 7, at 3 o clock P. M. Accepted.

From the School Officers, Fifth Ward, inviting the Board to be present at the closing exercises of the Second Annual Examination of Ward School No. 44, North Moore and Variek-sts., on Friday the 30th inst., at 9 o clock A. M. Accepted.

By Mr. West-That the election of Assistant Superin-

tendent be the special order at the next stated me Carried. REPORTS

Of the Committee on Warming and Ventilation, in regard to flues, &c., in new School Houses. Adopted.

Of the Committee on Sites and School Houses, adverse to the plans, &c., for a new School House in the Twenty-Second Ward. Adopted.

Of the Auditing Committee, in favor of paying bills for sundry expenses of the Board. Adopted.

Of the same, on the accounts in the Clerk's office. Laid on the table to be printed.

Of the Committee on Salaries, in favor of paying the Superintendent of School Buildings \$166-66, for arrears of salary from the 1st of January last. Adopted.

Of the Committee on Repairs, in favor of building rear stairway and vaults at the hall of the Board of Education. Adopted.

Of the Committee on Sites and School-houses, in favor of declaring the place of Mr. Oakley on said Committee vacant and filling the vacancy. Adopted.

Of Committee on By-Laws, Rules, &c., with additional Rules of Order. On table.

Of the Finance Committee, in favor of approving the contracts for a new school in the Second Ward. Adopted.

Document No. 18 (being a report on Teachers' Salaries) was taken from the table, but no quorum being present, The Board adjourned till Wednesday next.

PRESENTATION TO THE HON, THOMAS R. WHITNEY BY PUTNAM CHAPTER NOV 8,

WHITNEY BY PUTNAM CHAPTER NOV 8, O. U. A.

A meeting was held last evening in the Tabernacle for the presentation of a testimonial by the above Chapter to the Senator of the Fourth District, New-York. The house was crowded.

The exercises commenced with a voluntary on the organ. A company of the Guard of Liberty, accompanying the Chapter, who wore their insignia, entered the hall, with fife and drum playing Yankee Doodle, and were received with great applause. Jas. W. Barken took the chair. Hall Columbia was sung by the Forbes Meigs Giec Club.

chair. Harl Columbia was sung by the Forbes Meigs Glee Club.

JOSETH W. SAVAGE delivered the oration. He was strongly in favor of all public offices being filled by native-born Americans, and the Bible being read in Public Schools. These sentiments were enthusiastically applanded. The Glee Club sung an air.

WK. HUNT then presented to Senator WHITNEY the testimonial, which was the following resolution, framed in a splendid grit frame:

At a meeting of Pulsain Chapter No. 5, on the 12th day of April, 1244, it was maniformed in the Chapter be and are hereby presented to the Hon. Thomas R. Whitney for his unwarried efforts as Senator for the State of New-York in checking Anti-American legislation and in promoting sound American principies; and that exertific with a special pride to his efforts to supply our schools with aniswesterian trachers and Protestant Bibles, and also to his efforts to prevent the incorporation of foreign political and secret societies in our midst.

BENJAMIN F. WHITE, Sachem.

Our midst.

John W. Jarrou,
John W. Jarrou,
Axonew J. Case.

Mr. Hunt, Chancellor of Magna Charta Chapter, made

Mr. Hunt, Chancellor of Magna Charta Chapter, made a short address in presenting the testimonial.

Senator Whitter returned thanks. He cited several acts of legislation of this State which he termed Anti-American: and characterized the Nebraska bill as being also Anti-American, as violating the Missouri Compromise, sowing discord, and giving aliens the right of suffrage. He supported the Bible in public schools, and opposed all foreign societies in America. Those points were loudly applauded.

CHARNCHY SCHAFFER made a short address, and The meeting adjourned.

The old Hlinois, one of the first and most popular of the larger class of steamboats on Lake Erie, and identifies with the name and fame of Com. Blake, has arisen from the ashes—a new vessel bearing the same name, built by the same proprietor, and propelled by the same engine, having been launched and piness on the rolla between Charled and the Shali.